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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

MAR 1970

COFFEE
FCOF 1-70
January 1970

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

ESTIMATE REDUCED

Summary

Owing to a reduction in the estimate for Brazil, the Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the world coffee crop for the 1969-70 crop year is down about 2 percent from the second estimate made in September. However, the harvest is still expected to exceed the 1968-69 total by approximately 5.3 percent. The total world harvest is now estimated at about 63.8 million bags (132.276 pounds), of which approximately 45.8 million bags are expected to be available for export after allowing for estimated consumption in the producing countries. Exportable production, as considered here, is total harvested production less estimated domestic consumption.

Inasmuch as estimated exportable production for the year falls far short of anticipated world demand for coffee, there will undoubtedly be a significant drawdown of accumulated stocks, primarily those held in Brazil. This will be the fourth consecutive year in which such a drawdown has been made necessary by virtue of inadequate current-year production.

Most of the anticipated 1.3-million-bag decline in exportable production, as compared with the September estimate, is accounted for by a decrease of 1 million bags in the 1969-70 forecast for Brazil. Estimates for Ecuador and Tanzania have been reduced by 100,000 bags each, with minor downward adjustments for several other countries. Some upward revisions also have been made, including an increase of 100,000 bags in the estimate for Mexico.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	3rd estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	1,215	1,350	1,260	1,300
Cuba	645	450	450	500	500
Dominican Republic	607	505	635	540	580
El Salvador	1,812	1,960	2,400	1,900	2,300
Guatemala	1,704	1,670	1,850	1,740	1,800
Haiti	564	465	500	465	500
Honduras	379	340	480	400	465
Mexico	2,431	2,650	2,800	2,850	3,100
Nicaragua	491	480	550	560	600
Other 3/	505	433	552	497	516
Total North America	10,194	10,168	11,567	10,712	11,661
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	20,000	23,000	16,500	19,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,000	7,900	7,900
Ecuador 4/	751	975	1,175	1,000	700
Peru	700	875	880	860	960
Venezuela	821	725	700	750	750
Other 5/	114	121	136	172	147
Total South America	35,986	30,296	33,891	27,182	29,457
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,300	3,400	3,100	3,300
Burundi	180	240	315	280	250
Cameroon	801	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Central African Republic	147	140	175	160	150
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,490	1,750	1,750	2,045	2,000
Guinea	195	120	170	180	165
Ivory Coast	3,185	2,200	4,500	3,400	4,000
Kenya	624	935	650	800	835
Malagasy Republic	923	865	1,100	900	830
Rwanda	115	155	190	200	145
Sierra Leone	79	65	80	95	90
Tanzania	497	990	740	950	800
Togo	186	95	230	250	175
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,700	3,150	2,750
Other 6/	326	369	374	390	389
Total Africa	15,077	15,574	18,474	18,000	18,079
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,395	1,050	1,300	1,250
Indonesia	2,016	1,850	2,150	2,000	2,000
Philippines	631	740	700	800	750
Other 7/	390	559	627	644	634
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,544	4,527	4,744	4,634
World total production	65,339	60,582	68,459	60,638	63,831

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1969-70, with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	3rd estimate 1969-70
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	1,080	1,210	1,115	1,150
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	340	465	365	395
El Salvador	1,702	1,825	2,260	1,755	2,150
Guatemala	1,500	1,450	1,625	1,505	1,560
Haiti	395	290	320	280	315
Honduras	308	250	390	305	365
Mexico	1,521	1,350	1,550	1,400	1,600
Nicaragua	446	420	490	495	530
Other ^{3/}	161	96	102	107	104
Total North America	7,501	7,101	8,412	7,327	8,169
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	12,000	14,745	8,000	10,250
Colombia	6,800	6,350	6,700	6,570	6,530
Ecuador ^{4/}	555	780	975	795	490
Peru	540	675	670	645	740
Venezuela	355	175	130	160	160
Other ^{5/}	62	53	67	90	65
Total South America	27,152	20,033	23,287	16,260	18,235
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,240	3,340	3,040	3,240
Burundi	175	235	310	275	245
Cameroon	780	970	1,070	1,070	1,070
Central African Republic	142	135	170	155	145
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	850	950	950	1,050
Ethiopia	1,152	1,385	1,380	1,420	1,375
Guinea	181	105	155	175	160
Ivory Coast	3,135	2,145	4,445	3,350	3,950
Kenya	605	915	630	780	815
Malagasy Republic	825	760	990	785	710
Rwanda	110	150	180	190	135
Sierra Leone	69	55	70	85	80
Tanzania	484	975	725	935	785
Togo	183	90	225	245	170
Uganda	2,416	2,435	2,685	3,135	2,735
Other ^{6/}	301	345	350	350	348
Total Africa	14,357	14,790	17,675	16,940	17,013
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	700	350	560	490
Indonesia	1,756	1,490	1,650	1,500	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other ^{7/}	225	334	402	413	403
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,524	2,402	2,473	2,393
World exportable production	51,453	44,448	51,776	43,000	45,810

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} of 60 kilograms each. ^{3/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. ^{4/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. ^{6/} Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. ^{7/} Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

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Production

North America: Costa Rica may not have as large a crop as earlier thought because of heavy rains. These have caused ripening of the fruits at other than normal periods, thereby resulting in a shortage of pickers. In the Eastern areas, increased banana plantings have drawn some of the labor force away from coffee. Nevertheless, Costa Rica should have no problem filling its International Coffee Agreement export quota. A new freeze-dried coffee plant is scheduled to begin operation in 1970.

El Salvador may have a near-record crop in 1969-70. Harvest has started early as berries matured early. For most of the country rainfall patterns have been consistent with heavy fruiting. Due to the early maturation, there was some slight difficulty in hiring sufficient pickers. Large forward sales were made in July and August, prior to the major price increases.

Guatemala experienced some adverse weather in the form of flooding from heavy rains in September. Nevertheless, it is estimated that production will be above that for last year. Ending stocks of the 1968-69 crop were almost exhausted, and it is not contemplated that there will be much of a carryover from 1969-70.

Production in Jamaica for 1969-70 is expected to be 20 percent larger than the drought-reduced 1968-69 crop. In order to allow exports and meet greater domestic demands, Jamaica is increasing its imports of low-priced coffee. The Jamaican Government launched a program to develop coffee production in late 1968. It is likely that this program will meet with some success. The program is called the "Coffee Expansion Scheme" and is to be conducted over a 5-year period. New plantings of 5,000 acres are called for, and it is envisaged that production will be increased to an annual level of 3,000 metric tons (50,000 bags) of green coffee.

The 1969-70 crop in Mexico is likely to be a record. The Mexican Coffee Institute, as a result of a recently detailed survey, states that coffee is produced on 345,818 hectares (854,516 acres). The report shows that about 50,000 of these hectares, representing about 24.5 percent of the total area and 22,318 farms, are marginal. It is planned to switch these farms out of coffee into more suitable crops, such as rubber, cacao, and spices. Although area in coffee probably will decline, production will continue an upward trend.

Output of coffee for Nicaragua for 1969-70 is expected to be somewhat better than usual as there were steady and abundant rains following the first flowerings. On the better plantations more trees per acre are being planted, which should add to total supply in years to come. There is some interest in diversification, but not much has been done so far in this regard. A spurt in exports at the end of the 1968-69 coffee year (October-September) enabled exporters to move old stocks, and as export prospects are good, stocks probably will be very low at the end of the 1969-70 year.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has started an intensive campaign to educate the farmer on coffee rehabilitation methods. Technicians are being trained to work with coffee farmers, and the program may produce measurable results within the next 2 years. Because of the small 1968-69 crop, Trinidad failed to meet its International Coffee Agreement quota. Severe dry weather at the beginning of the 1969-70 year indicates that the quota allocation may not be met this year. There has been no increase in acreage or the number of trees for 1969-70, and the plantings are not in good condition.

South America: With prospects for a short 1970-71 coffee crop in Brazil caused by frost in Paraná and drought in São Paulo, coffee growers have delayed marketing their 1969-70 crop. Normally, registrations amount to 45 to 50 percent in the first quarter (July-September), but farmers have held back, hoping for higher prices. On the basis of an outlook for increasing demand in Brazil's domestic and foreign markets, IBC's (Brazilian Coffee Institute) Executive Group for Rationalization of Coffee Production (GERCA) has approved a plan for financing the planting of 100 million new trees and the application of fertilizer and lime to the existing coffee trees during the 1969-70 coffee crop year. The plan foresees the planting of 500 million trees. Additionally, the Governor of the State of São Paulo has signed a decree establishing a coffee production financing program. This program aims at planting 200 million new coffee trees in the next 3 years. However, it would be 4 to 5 years before significant increases in production could be realized due to these programs.

Colombia is expected to have a coffee crop in 1969-70 of about the same level as in 1968-69. There was excessive rain for this season resulting in some disease throughout the coffee producing regions. Total 1968-69 foreign exchange earnings from coffee were 339.3 million dollars, which compares with 348.7 million dollars during 1967-68, a drop of 3 percent. Colombia is building a new plant to produce soluble coffee. This plant will be owned by the Coffee Federation and will be located at Chinchina in the Department of Quindio. It will begin operation at the start of 1971 and has a production capacity of approximately 2 million kilograms (4.4 million lb.) of soluble coffee per year.

Ecuador's 1969-70 coffee crop is now estimated at 700,000 bags. This is a sharp downward revision, as severe drought during the growing season had a big effect. There were also unseasonably heavy rains during the major harvesting period, resulting in a substantial quantity of ripe berries being knocked to the ground. The coffee Program Office estimates the total coffee planted area to be around 190,000 hectares (469,000 acres). Of this total, an estimated 15,000 hectares reportedly are old trees out of production. Yields in Ecuador are low, and there is little use of fertilizer. Nevertheless, it is expected that Ecuador will meet its 1972-73 production goal under the International Coffee Organization.

Venezuelan exports of coffee have trended sharply downward since 1963. The bulk of the exports are to the United States, with France and Belgium in second and third place, respectively. Consumption trends are upward in relation to population growth. The outlook for coffee in Venezuela is unsettled, as a period of very sharp adjustments is being faced. Many coffee producers in marginal areas are going out of production and switching to such operations as grain and cattle because of a lack of labor.

Africa: The production estimate for Angola's 1969-70 crop has been revised downward, as weather conditions did not turn out favorably. Coffee exports have increased in the past few months, and in contrast to earlier predictions stocks are not expected to grow substantially. There are about 60 exporters in Angola and they each must keep a minimum of 500 tons of stocks. The Angolan Coffee Institute (ICA) allows only small native growers to plant new Robusta coffee, but farmers can replace trees no longer productive. The ICA and other government agencies have recently been working on the national coffee policy for the 5 years 1969-73. It is expected that two large warehouse complexes will be built in Luanda.

No new policies have been established in Ghana that might affect the size of the crop. The same price is being paid for coffee (about 16.4 U.S. cents per lb. for the two top grades) in 1969 as in 1968. In areas where cocoa and coffee both are produced, it is said the farmer will concentrate on cocoa when prices are satisfactory because it requires less work. Green coffee exports have been largely to the United Kingdom, with second and third destinations being the Netherlands and the United States.

Production prospects for 1969-70 for the Ivory Coast are for a larger crop than in 1968-69. There have been reports of a serious drought in the central part of the country, but the effects of this situation should be offset by an excellent crop anticipated from the eastern areas. Producer prices have been increased for the 1969-70 crop by about 5 percent. Production and carryover stocks are expected to be entirely sufficient to satisfy ICO quotas plus projected shipments to nonquota countries. An office of information and promotion has been established to encourage a larger domestic consumption of coffee. The Ivoirian Government has the policy of restricting planting of coffee on new land. The Government does, however, encourage the replanting of existing coffee farms with improved varieties. In addition, there are extension programs, so overall production is expected to increase above present levels.

Kenya's 1969-70 coffee crop may be affected considerably from lack of rainfall. Coffee production made a strong recovery in 1968-69 as there was an unusual rainfall pattern and the Coffee Berry Disease (CBD) did not spread as it might have done with wetter conditions. Fungicidal sprays also appear to have been satisfactory and it is now thought that CBD will not again attain the magnitude of 1967-68. Recent deliveries from farms are showing improvements in quality and grading. The market at the end of the coffee year was active, and the problem of surplus coffee has not occurred. Kenya has cut back on its plans to encourage local consumption, but still may have difficulty meeting the 1969-70 ICO quota.

Although there have been some small increases in production in Liberia as a result of better cultural practices and larger tree numbers, the level of production is expected to remain well below the ICO quota. Coffee is one of the cash crops of the small farmer in the north central and southeastern regions for Robusta and the central region for Liberica. The Liberian Produce Marketing Board continues to be the government's exclusive marketing agency for agricultural crops.

The 1969-70 crop in Nigeria is expected to be down slightly, as this is an "off" year. The Northern States Marketing Board 1968-69 coffee purchases were up substantially, and there was a modest increase in exports for the marketing year. A new coffee processing plant has been established in Nigeria, but is not yet operating. The general Government policy is to increase production of coffee in Nigeria.

Unfavorable weather for the 1969-70 crop in Sierra Leone is expected to result in a short crop. There is very little local consumption, and exports are expected to approximate production leaving the stock position unchanged. The Government has not encouraged planting of new trees in recent years. Stem borer damage is said to have been reduced under a spraying program initiated by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1969-70 crop in Uganda will return to average production after a bumper crop. Export availabilities are expected to be substantially in excess of quota. The Government of Uganda enacted two significant coffee marketing changes in October 1969. Beginning with the 1969-70 ICO year, the Coffee Marketing Board will be the only exporter of Uganda coffee. The cooperatives will buy from the farmer, process, and sell to the Board all coffees except washed robustas. While the Coffee Marketing Board has attempted to promote domestic consumption, it remains at a low level.

Asia: India has experienced some unfavorable weather for the 1969-70 crop.

There was a failure of the north-east monsoon last winter, coupled with extended periods of drought particularly in North Mysore and North Coorg, the largest producing areas of Arabica coffee. This resulted in some defoliation and die-back in the coffee trees. The Coffee Replanting Loan Scheme introduced by the Coffee Board in the beginning of 1968 to help planters replant their old and uneconomic trees has not made much progress. Some loans have been made, but some estimates are that much of the area under coffee needs to be replanted. Data for the 1965-66 crop (latest available) indicate that 318,753 acres are planted to coffee, which is about 60 percent Arabica and 40 percent Robusta. On the research side, intensive work on breeding of coffee is being undertaken by the Board at the Central Coffee Research Institute. Stocks of coffee did not increase during 1968-69, and as domestic consumption continues to go up, supply this year could be tight.

Production of coffee in Indonesia in 1969-70 is expected to be at about the same level as in the previous year. It is reported that the Arabica is processed much more carefully than the Robusta. Yields of the latter would probably be much higher with more careful processing.

Smaller Producing Countries: Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1968-69 estimates in parentheses), in 1,000 bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica, 6,000 (4,000); Panama, 21,000 (26,000); Trinidad and Tobago, 57,000 (51,000); Bolivia, 35,000 (45,000); Paraguay, 25,000 (40,000); Congo (Brazzaville), 14,000 (19,000); Dahomey, 13,000 (16,000); Gabon, 18,000 (18,000); Ghana, 86,000 (70,000); Liberia, 56,000 (63,000); Nigeria, 45,000 (48,000); Equatorial Guinea, 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia, 25,000 (25,000); Papua and New Guinea, 275,000 (275,000); Portuguese Timor, 50,000 (50,000); and Yemen, 50,000 (60,000).

Other Developments

In October the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) announced that the Institute's stocks would probably be exhausted by mid-1973. The President of the IBC at that time, in a speech to a group of coffee growers in the State of São Paulo, asserted that because of the recent drought in São Paulo and the mid-July frosts in Paraná, the stocks of the IBC would have to be used to fill in the supply gap caused by those two phenomena.

Since the beginning of the new International Coffee Agreement year, October 1, quota increases have amounted to 3,030,000 bags. By the end of December the total quota for the 1969-70 year stood at 49,030,000 bags. There were increases of 2.75 percent for all types at the end of October and another increase of this amount for all types about the middle of December. Additionally, 500,000 bags were released on October 23 as a result of the composite price being above a specified level. If all possible increases under the selectivity price system take place during the 1969-70 year, and this appears likely, then the total ICO quota for 1969-70 will amount to 51,795,000 bags. This will be entirely adequate to fill import requirements for 1969-70.

Coffee: Export value as percent of total exports, 1964-68

Continent and country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North America:					
Costa Rica.....	42.2	41.7	38.8	39.8	31.4
Dominican Republic.....	17.0	16.8	15.4	10.8	11.9
El Salvador.....	52.1	50.7	47.6	46.8	42.7
Guatemala.....	45.7	49.4	55.5	34.5	33.0
Haiti.....	47.8	55.6	51.2	37.2	38.9
Honduras.....	18.4	17.6	13.8	10.8	12.6
Mexico.....	9.2	5.7	6.1	4.7	6.3
Nicaragua.....	16.9	17.7	15.3	13.9	14.0
South America:					
Brazil.....	53.1	44.3	43.9	42.6	41.2
Colombia.....	71.9	63.8	64.7	64.7	67.7
Ecuador.....	13.1	21.2	17.2	19.9	17.9
Peru.....	5.5	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7
Venezuela.....	.8	.5	.5	.5	.3
Africa:					
Angola.....	48.7	46.8	48.1	51.9	48.8
Congo, Kinshasa.....	28.7	26.7	32.4	57.5	<u>1/</u>
Cameroon.....	27.6	22.3	29.4	31.9	25.2
Ethiopia.....	61.3	65.0	57.7	55.2	51.4
Ivory Coast.....	42.5	37.8	39.4	31.7	34.2
Kenya.....	32.7	29.9	32.2	29.3	22.2
Malagasy Republic.....	26.7	31.5	31.5	31.6	30.8
Tanzania.....	15.8	13.7	19.1	15.4	16.7
Uganda.....	54.9	48.5	52.8	53.5	54.6
Asia and Oceania:					
India.....	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4
Indonesia.....	3.7	4.5	4.8	6.9	7.0

1/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information. Subject to revision.

GREEN COFFEE: Exports from specified countries, by country of destination, calendar year 1968

Country of destination	Angola	Brazil	Colombia	Guatemala	Ivory Coast	Mexico
	Bags 1/	Bags 1/	Bags 1/	Bags 1/	Bags 1/	Bags 1/
Europe:						
Austria.....	600	20,000	---	1,167	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	38,433	409,000	157,263	42,300	---	12,398
Bulgaria.....	---	32,000	7,332	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	200	153,000	36,120	---	---	---
Denmark.....	3,067	644,000	64,044	4,550	---	2,552
Finland.....	7,317	317,000	250,304	55,317	---	583
France.....	2,083	616,000	59,732	8,000	1,463,633	2,393
Germany, East.....	0	310,000	136,559	---	---	---
Germany, West.....	37,617	742,000	1,167,283	253,233	61,467	71,035
Greece.....	---	161,000	---	---	1,667	---
Hungary.....	---	154,000	8,667	2,850	5,033	35,000
Iceland.....	---	32,000	---	---	---	---
Italy.....	---	1,480,000	56,564	17,367	84,283	255
Netherlands.....	576,500	644,000	393,048	91,133	16,200	31,243
Norway.....	7,317	395,000	45,651	7,083	300	---
Poland.....	47,517	176,000	50,086	33,533	83,417	---
Portugal.....	259,450	---	---	---	---	---
Rumania.....	---	---	39,681	34,050	---	---
Spain.....	93,483	283,000	373,993	6,133	550	90,698
Sweden.....	6,250	1,045,000	333,085	48,083	---	---
Switzerland.....	29,883	55,000	20,712	10,400	783	63,967
United Kingdom.....	32,967	125,000	37,886	233	43,433	677
USSR.....	---	200,000	68,332	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	---	300,000	75,007	---	---	---
Others.....	---	---	---	233	---	---
Total.....	1,142,684	8,293,000	3,381,349	615,665	1,760,766	310,801
North America:						
Canada.....	143,483	358,000	91,948	13,167	---	1,480
United States.....	1,548,850	7,968,000	2,931,744	755,800	1,194,117	1,271,085
Others.....	---	---	20	---	7,133	583
Total.....	1,692,333	8,326,000	3,023,712	768,967	1,201,250	1,273,148
South America.....	---	648,000	72,990	---	---	---
Africa.....	179,700	222,000	1,371	78,584	230,717	---
Asia and Oceania.....	127,883	964,000	109,043	108,334	331,000	3,734
Not specified.....	1,433	4,000	---	---	50,333	---
Grand total.....	3,144,033	18,457,000	6,588,465	1,571,550	3,574,066	1,587,683

1/ 60 kilograms or 132.276 lbs. each.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of specified countries.

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